I believe Amateur Radio has a very important role to civil defense which it has demonstrated in recent times. Allowing such a proposal will undoubtedly have a negative impact on Amateur Radio operators. If Amateur Radio operators are unable to enjoy their privileges do to unwanted interference they will become discouraged from operating. That means there will be fewer operators capable, technically and proficiently, of providing vital communications. Why should we, Amateur Radio operators, purchase equipment, volunteer our time to train so that we can provide such services if we cannot fully utilize the privileges we have been given to enjoy our hobby, to promote good will through involvement with local public events and to compliment our local public services in times of need.

I am also and Information technology professional. I fear if such a proposal passed the utility companies would focus their efforts on the more populated areas in order to see a greater return on their investment. The problem is in many cases there are already other broadband services available. So is essence there will still be a large portion of the population living in rural areas that still will not have broadband service. Therefore I see little or no gain.

It will likely be the larger urban areas who will reap the greatest benefit of the emergency communications Amateur Radio operators provide in times of need. The tragedy that clearly demonstrated how important of a service Amateur Radio operators provide was the terrorist attacks on September 11, 2001. I feel by allowing Broadband over Power Line Amateur Radio operators in the larger urban areas will become disenfranchised and will no longer maintain their skills or equipment.

In closing I support fully the well founded Comment submitted by The American Radio Relay League concerning Docket ET 03-104. I conclude the comments made by proponents of Broadband over Power Line (BPL) have little if any credible scientific data to support approval of this docket at this time. Further research and innovations in BPL will be needed to avoid the great risk this innovative technology will not cause irreparable interference to services licensed to operate in the 2 MHz - 80 MHz frequency range. Approval of ET 03-104 would violate the existing FCC rules on non-interference and would be contrary to the best interest of the public.